

was taken near Kerrville, Texas, last season. It is rather worn and was probably driven by the wind from its natural home in Mexico.

Eudamus idas Cram. I have specimens of this species from Kerrville, Texas, also from Southern Arizona and New Mexico, so that it probably deserves a place on our list.

Eudamus ontis Skinner. Is not rare in Southern Arizona as well as Texas.

Eudamus coyote Skinner. A few specimens of this species were taken in the neighborhood of Corpus Christi, Texas.

Eudamus epigona Herr. Schaff. Is not at all rare in the Huachuca Mountains, Arizona.

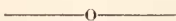
Eudamus cellus Bd. Lec. Is very common in the same region, and *dorus*, Edw. is also found there, but much less plentifully.

Erycides amyntas Fab. Is extremely common at Miami, Florida, as several hundred specimens received from there this season testify. I also have the species from Texas and Arizona.

Pyrhopyga araxes Hew. This species is very common in the Huachuca Mountains in June and July.

Egiale streckeri Skinner. Not rare around Durango, Colorado. Varies greatly in size and markings.

Egiale neumogenii Edw. This species is not rare in Southern Arizona, but seems to be local in its habits and to fly only during a short season. A series of fifty or more specimens show little variation.



A DESCRIPTION OF A VARIETY OF ARGYNNIS NITOCRIS FROM CHIHUAHUA, MEXICO.

By W. J. HOLLAND, LL.D.

I recently received from C. H. Tyler Townsend a collection of Lepidoptera made by him in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico. The collection was taken at the head of the Rio Piedras Verdes, in Chihuahua, at an elevation of from 7,100 to 7,300 feet above sea level in the Sierra Madre region. The collection was quite devoid of novelties, consisting almost wholly of common species of wide distribution. The only exception to this observation is found in a varietal form of *Argynnis nitocris* Edwards, for which I propose the varietal name of *cœrulescens*.

Argynnis nitocris, var., cœrulescens, var.

♂. The male does not materially differ from the types of *nitocris* contained in the Edwards collection, except that the basal and median area are darker on the upper side than in the type and the spots more confluent. On the under side the deep red of the basal

and posterior portion of the primaries is darker and more intense and the black spots broader.

♀. The female differs greatly in appearance from the typical female of *nitocris*, because of the fact that the quadrate limb markings on the primaries and the secondaries are blue, of the same tint as the corresponding spots in *Argynnis diana*. The basal and median portions of the upper side of the wings are deep black, shot in certain lights with a violet lustre. On the under side the wings correspond to the type of *Nitocris* in the disposition of all the spots and markings, but the red of the primaries is darker. The secondaries in some specimens have the wing before the median band of silvery spots dark olive green, with the submarginal band of light quadrate spots pea green in color. In other specimens the inner area of the wing before the median band of silvery spots is deep maroon. In all specimens examined by me the submarginal band of light spots is more or less tinged with green, never pale honey-yellow, as in the type.

There is considerable variation in the expanse of the specimens, but in no case do they depart in the matter of size from the types of *nitocris* which are before me.

This form appears to be not uncommon in the month of September in the locality from which the specimens came.

The superficial resemblance of the female of this species to the female of *diana*, because of the blue color of the light spots on the upper side of the wings, is at first sight quite striking and the variety is altogether one of the most beautiful in the genus.

Carnegie Museum, Pittsburg, December 13, 1899.

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A NEW COCHILDIAN OF THE PALEARATIC GROUP.

By HARRISON G. DYER.

I have had in my collection for several years a species of *Tortricidia* from Iowa, which I could not place with any described species. Lately Mr. W. F. Fiske has sent me another from Durham, New Hampshire.

Tortricidia fiskeana, n. sp.

Body and fore wings brownish, ocherous, glistening; hind wings brown black, the fringe lighter. Fore wings with two blackish transverse lines, as in *T. grafi*, *T. pallida* and *T. flexuosa*; the inner line, slightly beyond the middle of the wing is straight, sharply defined inwardly, a little diffuse outwardly and in the Iowa specimen continued as a dusky cloud half way to the termen; outer line curved from costa, where it joins the inner line, to in-